

THE TELEGRAPH.
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY
A. THOMSON.
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be furnished at a liberal reduction in price.

A Song of the Olden Time.

[Continued by request.]

The following lines, transcribed by an old
Scottish friend, so forcibly reminds us of the songs
and romances of the days of "Chivalry and the
Crusades," and are so unlike modern productions,
we publish them, that the young belles who
may preside at the piano, and sing of "love in
a cottage," may not forget the "days of yore."

A warrior so bold and a virgin so bright,
Conversed as they sat on the green;
They gazed on each other with tender delight,
Alonso the Brave, was the name of the knight—
The maiden's name, the fair Imogene.

"And O," said the youth, "since to-morrow I go,
To fight in a far distant land,
Your tears for my absence soon ceasing to flow,
Some other will court you, and you will bestow
On a wealthier squire your hand."

"O, hush those suspicions," fair Imogene said,
"O, hush those suspicions," fair Imogene said,
"O, hush those suspicions," fair Imogene said,
"O, hush those suspicions," fair Imogene said,
"O, hush those suspicions," fair Imogene said,

"If e'er I, by lust or by wealth led astray,
Forget my Alonso the Brave,
God grant that to punish my falsehood and pride,
Your ghost at the marriage may sit by my side,
May tax me with perjury, claim me as bribe,
And tear me away to the grave."

To Palestine hastened the hero so bold,
His love he lamented his sore;
But scarce had a twelvemonth elapsed when he re-
turned:
A baron, all covered with jewels and gold,
Arrived at fair Imogene's door.

His treasure, his presents, his spacious domains
Soon made her untrue to her vows,
He dazzled her eyes, he bewitched her brain,
He caught her affections, so slight and so vain,
And carried her home as his spouse.

And how had the marriage been blessed by the priest?
The revelry now begun;
The tables all groined with the weight of the
feast,
Nor yet had the laughter and merriment ceased,
When the bell at the castle toll'd "one."

Then still with amazement fair Imogene found
A stranger was placed by her side,
His air was terrific—he uttered no sound—
He spoke not—he moved not—he looked not
around—
But earnestly gazed on the bride.

His vizor was closed, and gigantic his height,
His armor was sable to view;
His eyes and his laughter were hushed at his
sight,
The dogs as they eyed him drew back in affright,
The light in the chamber turned blue.

His presence all bosoms appeared to dismay,
The guests sat in silence and fear;
At length spoke the bride, while she trembled,
"I pray,
Sir Knight, that your helmet aside you would lay,
And deign to partake of our cheer."

The lady is silent—the stranger complies—
His vizor he slowly unclosed,
O God! what a sight met fair Imogene's eyes—
What words can explain her dismay and surprise,
When a skeleton's head was exposed.

All present then uttered a terrific shout,
All turned with disgust from the scene,
The worms they crept in and the worms they crept
out,
And spouted his eyes and his temples about,
While the specter addressed Imogene.

"Behold me, thou false one! behold me!" he
cried,
"Remember Alonso the Brave!
God grants that to punish thy falsehood and pride,
My ghost at thy marriage should sit by thy side,
Should tax thee with perjury, claim thee as bride,
And bear thee away to the grave."

Thus saying, his arms round the lady he wound,
While loudly she shrieked in dismay,
Then sunk with his prey through the wide yawning
ground,
Nor ever again was fair Imogene found,
Or the specter that bore her away.

Not long lived the baron, and none since that
time
To inhabit the castle presume;
For chronicles tell that by order sublime
There Imogene suffers the pain of her crime,
And mourns her deplorable doom.

At midnight, four times in each year, does her
sprite
When mortals in slumber are bound,
Armed in her bridal apparel of white,
Appear in the hall with the skeleton knight,
And shrieks as he whirle him round.

While they drink out of skulls newly torn from
the grave,
Dancing round them the specters are seen,
Their liquor is blood, and this horrible scene,
They howl to the health of Alonso the Brave,
And his consort, the fair Imogene.

LAW OF OHIO

Published by Authority.

[No. 19.] AN ACT

For opening and regulating Roads and

Highways.

(CONCLUDED.)

Sec. 7. That the surveyor shall survey

the said road under the direction of the

viewers, and cause the same to be conspicu-
ously marked throughout, pointing the courses
and distances, and at the end of each mile,
shall cause the number of the same, and also
the commencement and termination of
said road or survey, to be marked on a tree,
or monument erected for that purpose; he
shall also make out and deliver to one of
the viewers, without delay, a correct certified
return of the survey of said road, and a
plat of the same; and the viewers shall make
and sign a report in writing, stating their
opinion in favor of or against the establish-
ment or alteration of such road, or any part
thereof, and set forth the reasons of their
opinion, which report, together with the plat
and survey of said road or alteration shall
be delivered to the county auditor, by one

MEIGS COUNTY TELEGRAPH.

A Weekly Journal—Devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Commerce, Markets and General Intelligence.

\$2 per Annum. "ONE COUNTRY—ONE CONSTITUTION—ONE DESTINY."

BY A. THOMSON. POMEROY TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1853 VOL. 5—NO. 5.

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Sec. 1. That the viewers, on or before the first day of the session of the commissioners, then next ensuing, and it shall be the duty of the commissioners, on receiving the report of the viewers aforesaid, to cause the same to be publicly read on two different days of the same meeting, and if no legal objection shall be made to them for review of said road, or any part thereof, or alteration, and they are satisfied that such road, or any part thereof, if the same be capable of division, will be of public utility, and the report of the viewers being favorable thereon, and that no damages have been claimed or assessed, they shall, on the third day of the session, cause said reports, survey and plat to be recorded, and from thenceforth said road shall be considered a public highway, and the commissioners shall issue their order to the proper supervisors, directing said road to be opened; but if the report of the viewers be against such proposed road or alteration, if in the opinion of the commissioners, the same shall be unnecessary, then no further proceeding shall be had thereon; and the obligor or obligors, in the bond securing the costs and expenses, shall be liable for the full amount of such costs and expenses; provided, that in all cases, where any oath or affirmation is required to be taken by any person under the provisions of this act, the same may be administered by the surveyor or by one of the viewers, or reviewers who have previously been sworn or affirmed themselves.

Sec. 8. That it shall be the duty of the viewers aforesaid, at the same time at which they are required to make their report of view, to make a separate report, in writing, stating the amount of damages, (if any,) and to whom, which they have been assessed, which would accrue by the opening of said road; and they shall also file the written applications on which such assessments have been made, with the county auditor. And the commissioners shall cause the said report to be publicly read on the third day of the session at which it was received, and if no petition for review or alteration shall have been presented and received, and the commissioners shall be satisfied that the amount so assessed and determined be just and equitable, and that the said road will, in their opinion, be of sufficient importance to the public to cause the same to be paid by the county, they may refuse to establish the same as a public highway, unless the damages which have been assessed are paid by the petitioners. But if application, by petition, shall have been made for review or alteration, then no further proceeding shall be had on the report till the final determination of the commissioners on the application for review or alteration.

Sec. 9. That after the viewers of any county road shall have made return in favor of the same, agreeably to the seventh section of this act, and before said return shall be recorded, and the said road established, it shall be lawful for any citizen of the county to apply to the commissioners for a review or said road, by petition, agreeably to the second section of this act, and the commissioners shall, on such petition being presented, and they being satisfied the same is just and reasonable, appoint five disinterested freeholders of the county to review said road, and issue their order to said reviewers, directing them to meet at a time to be specified in such order, or within five days thereafter; and the said petitioners for review, shall cause at least six days notice to be given to the principal petitioner for said road, of the time and place of the meeting of said reviewers; and the said reviewers shall meet, after having received the notice above required, and after taking the oath or affirmation, required by the sixth section of this act, shall proceed to examine the route surveyed for said road by the former viewers, and make a report, in writing, to the commissioners, stating their opinions in favor or against the establishment of said road, or any part thereof, and the reasons for the same. And if the report of the reviewers be in favor of said road, the same shall be established, recorded and opened, agreeably to the provisions of this act, and the person or persons bound for the same, shall pay into the county treasury the amount of the costs of such review; but if the report be against the establishment of said road, no further proceedings shall be had thereon before the commissioners, and the persons executing the first bond shall pay into the county treasury the costs and expenses of the view, survey and review of said road.

Sec. 10. That when the place of beginning, or true course of any State or county road shall be uncertain, by reason of the removal of any monument or marked tree, by which such road was originally designated, or from any other cause, the county commissioners of the proper county may appoint three disinterested landholders of the county to review and straighten said road, if they shall deem it necessary, and a competent surveyor to survey the same; and said reviewers and surveyor, after taking the oath or affirmation required by the sixth section of this act, shall view and survey said road, and the same correctly mark throughout, as in case of new roads, and shall make a return of said survey, and a plat of said road to the commissioners, who shall cause the same to be recorded, as in other cases; and from thenceforth said road, surveyed as aforesaid, shall be considered a public highway.

Sec. 11. That if any person or persons, through whose land any State or county road is, or may be established, shall be desirous of turning said road through any other part of his or their land, such person or persons may, by notice and petition, agreeably to the second, third and fourth sections of this act, apply to the commissioners of the county, while in session, to permit him or them to turn said road through any other part of his or their land, on as good ground, and without increasing the distance to the injury of the public; and upon the receipt of such petition, the commissioners shall appoint a surveyor, and three disinterested freeholders of the county, as viewers of said road, who shall proceed to view and survey the ground over which said road is proposed to be turned, and ascertain the distance which said road will be increased by such proposed alteration, and make out a report, in writing, stating the several distances so found, together with their opinion as to the utility or injury of making said alteration, and if said freeholders shall report to the commissioners that the prayer of the petitioner or petitioners is reasonable, and that the alteration will not place the road on worse ground, or increase the distance to the injury of the public, they shall, upon receiving satisfactory evidence that the proposed new road has been opened a legal width, and in all respects made equal to the old road for the convenience of travelers, (if in their opinion the same will be just and reasonable,) declare said new road a public highway, and make record thereof, and, at the same time, vacate so much of the old road as is embraced by the new; and the person or persons desiring the alteration aforesaid, shall pay all the costs of the view, survey and return of said alteration, unless the commissioners shall be satisfied that the alteration is of sufficient advantage to the public to cause the same to be paid by the county.

Sec. 12. That when it shall become necessary to establish a road on a county line, the inhabitants along such line may petition the commissioners of their respective counties for a view of such road, in the manner pointed out in the preceding sections of this act; and it shall be the duty of such boards of commissioners, for each of the counties interested, to appoint two disinterested landholders as viewers, who, or a majority of them, shall meet at the time and place named in the order of the commissioners of the oldest county interested, who shall appoint a surveyor; and the viewers and surveyor appointed as aforesaid shall also be a jury for the assessment of damages, and shall in all respects be governed by the provisions of the preceding sections of this act; and the viewers and surveyor appointed as aforesaid, shall make their report, in writing, for or against such road, to the commissioners of the counties concerned; and the said commissioners, upon receiving such report, shall, in all respects be governed by this act.

Sec. 13. That, if, on receiving such report, and there being no legal objections thereto, and the commissioners of all the counties interested shall be of opinion that such road, if opened, would be of public utility, they shall order the same to be opened in the manner pointed out by this act.

Sec. 14. That when any road is located and ordered to be opened, as provided for in the twelfth and thirteenth sections of this act, it shall be the duty of the trustees of each of the several townships adjoining such road, to select one from each of their number, whose duty it shall be to meet at some convenient place near the line of the same, (the time and place to be appointed by the oldest township interested,) previous to the time appointed by law for apportioning labor to their respective road districts, and shall assign a sufficient number of persons to open such road, and keep the same in repair, dividing the labor in such manner that the persons so assigned may work under the orders of the supervisors of the township to which they belong; and the supervisors and persons so assigned, shall be governed by the provisions herein contained.

Sec. 15. That when any convey road, or part of any convey road, shall be considered useless, any twelve freeholders, residing in that part of the county where such road is established, may make application, by petition, agreeably to the second and fourth sections of this act, to the commissioners of the county, to vacate the same, setting forth in said petition the reasons why said road ought to be vacated; which petition shall be presented and publicly read at a regular session of the commissioners, and no other proceedings shall be had thereon, until the next session of said commissioners, when it shall again be read as aforesaid; and if no objections be made, the commissioners may declare said road vacated, or any part thereof which they may deem unnecessary to keep open for public convenience; but if objections be made, in writing, agreeably to the second section of this act, the commissioners shall appoint three disinterested persons to view said road, who shall make the same oath or affirmation as required by the sixth section of this act, and proceed to view the road aforesaid, and make a report of their opinion thereon, and the reasons for the same, to the commissioners; and if said reviewers shall report in favor of vacating said road, or any part thereof, the commissioners may, if they shall deem it reasonable and just, declare said road vacated, agreeably to the report of the viewers.

Sec. 16. That if any person, who shall be appointed by the county commissioners, as a viewer, reviewer, or surveyor of any road, shall refuse or neglect to perform the duties required by this act, without making satisfactory excuse for such refusal or neglect, he shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five dollars, to be recovered by any person, suing for the same, before any Justice of the Peace, within the township, wherein the person so appointed, and refusing or neglecting, may reside; and shall be paid without delay, by the Justice of the Peace, or Constable collecting the same, to the Treasurer of the township, taking his receipt therefor. And the trustees shall cause all fees which shall be paid into the township treasury, under the provisions of this act, to be expended on roads and bridges within their townships.

Sec. 17. That all persons, required to render services under this act shall receive compensation for each day they shall necessarily be employed, as follows, to wit: viewers and reviewers, one dollar and fifty cents; chain carriers and markers, one dollar each; and surveyor two dollars. And the trustees shall cause all fees which shall be paid into the township treasury, under the provisions of this act, to be expended on roads and bridges within their townships.

Sec. 18. That an appeal from the final decision of the commissioners for a new county road, or for vacating, altering or reviewing any State or county road, shall be allowed to the court of common pleas; provided, that notice of such appeal be given by the appellant or appellants during the same session of the commissioners at which said decision was made, and the appellant shall, within fifteen days thereafter, enter into bond, with good and sufficient security, to be approved by the county auditor, for the payment of all costs and expenses arising from such appeal. Provided, that minors, idiots and lunatics, or their guardians, may, without giving bond, and the court of common pleas may, if in their opinion justice and the interest of the public require the same, order another view or review of such road, or make any other order which they may deem just and reasonable in the case; and the decision of the court of common pleas in the case, removed before them by such appeal, shall be final, and no final order shall be made in any of the cases aforesaid, until after fifteen days shall have expired from the time of making such decision, at which time the auditor shall issue such order, unless an appeal has been perfected agreeably to the provisions of this section.

Sec. 19. That an appeal of certiorari shall be allowed to remove any proceeding under this act after the lapse of one year from the time of making the final order in such proceeding by the county commissioners.

Sec. 20. That the decision of the court of common pleas, on petitions for roads, taken into said court by appeal, as provided for in the eighteenth section of this act, together with a plat, survey, or pertinent description of the road as established by said court, shall be certified back to the county auditor, and be by him recorded in his record of roads, and ordered to be opened in all other cases.

Sec. 21. That for their services required by this act, the trustees of the township shall be entitled to be paid the same fees as they are entitled to by law for like services in other cases; the auditors to be paid out of the county treasury, and the officers' fees of the court to be taxed in the bill of costs in the cause.

Sec. 22. That an appeal from the final decision of the county commissioners, for damages sustained, on the petition for any new county road, as provided for by this act, shall be allowed to the court of common pleas; provided, that notice of such appeal be given by the appellant or appellants within ten days thereafter, file a transcript of the proceedings had before the commissioners, with the proper judge, who shall cause a writ of summons upon such transcript, against the obligors in the bond filed under the second section of this act, which writ shall be served and returned as other writs of like character; and in such suits the appellants shall be the plaintiffs, and the said obligors the defendants.

Sec. 23. That upon return of service of such writ, the Judge shall issue a venire for a jury of six disinterested citizens of the county, who, after having been sworn faithfully to discharge the duties of their office, shall meet on the first day to be named in said venire, to examine personally the line of the proposed road, where it passes through the premises in controversy, and return their decision, in writing, to the Probate Court, and the Judge shall enter the same in the record with the former proceedings, and the decision made and entered on record as aforesaid, shall be final, except as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 24. That the decision obtained in the proceedings aforesaid, shall be certified back to the county auditor, who shall be entitled to be paid the same fees as they are entitled to by law for like services in other cases; the auditors to be paid out of the county treasury, and the officers' fees of the court to be taxed in the bill of costs in the cause.

Sec. 25. That in case such expenses and damages are paid, or secured to be paid, as aforesaid, or the commissioners direct the same to be paid by the county, then, and in either case, they shall enter an order that said road be established a public highway.

Sec. 26. That for their services required by the twenty-second, twenty-third, and twenty-fourth sections of this act, the viewers and other persons required to perform services shall be entitled to the same fees as they are entitled to by law for like services in other cases, the auditors to be paid out of the county treasury, and the officers' fees of the court to be taxed in the bill of costs in the cause.

Sec. 27. That when any State or county road may be injured or destroyed, by the washing of any lake, river, or creek, it shall be the duty of the trustees of the township in which such injury or loss of road has occurred, upon petition of any citizen of the township, to call a meeting, and to elect a competent surveyor, and proceed to examine such road, as may have been thus injured or destroyed; and if upon such examination, said trustees, or a majority of them, shall be satisfied that such road has been injured or destroyed, so much injured that the public good requires an alteration of the same, they shall proceed to alter and lay out so much of the new road as may supplant the several parts of the road thus destroyed or injured; provided, that if any person or persons, through whose land any such alteration of a new road shall be laid out, shall feel injured thereby, such person or persons shall make application to the trustees, at the time of making the alteration on his or their premises, to assess and determine the extent of the injury, and to make a report of their findings, in the manner pointed out in this act, to the commissioners of the county, who shall be paid out of the county treasury, and the trustees of the township shall be governed by the provisions of this section.

Sec. 28. That the decision obtained in the proceedings aforesaid, shall be certified back to the county auditor, who shall be entitled to be paid the same fees as they are entitled to by law for like services in other cases; the auditors to be paid out of the county treasury, and the officers' fees of the court to be taxed in the bill of costs in the cause.

Sec. 29. That any convey road, or part thereof, which has heretofore, or may hereafter be authorized, which shall remain unopened for public use for the space of seven years after the order made for the opening of the same, shall be considered as having been abandoned, and the authority granted for creating the same shall be void; and any State or county road, or part of any State or county road, which shall remain unopened for public use for the space of ten years after the passage of the act authorizing the same, shall be vacated, and the authority for opening repealed for non-user.

TOWNSHIP ROADS.

Sec. 30. That if any person or persons shall, for the convenience of themselves and neighbors, wish to have a township road laid out, from the plantation or dwelling place of any person or persons, or from any mill, or house of public worship, or to any public road, or from one public road to intersect another, it shall be lawful for such person or persons to petition the trustees of the proper township, for the same, after giving thirty days previous notice thereof, by advertisement posted up at three public places within said township, setting forth in said advertisement the time when such petition is to be presented, the place of beginning, intermediate points, if any, and place of termination of said road.

Sec. 31. That on such petition being presented to the trustees, and they being satisfied that proper notice has been given, as aforesaid, they shall cause the petitioner

NOTICE OF FRONT STREET.
SEVEN DOORS BELOW COURT UP STAIRS,
POMEROY, OHIO.

Notice of Advertising.
One square (12 lines or less) three weeks, \$4 00
Every subsequent insertion, : : : : 1 00
One square, three months, : : : : 10 00
One square, six months, : : : : 18 00
One square, one year, : : : : 30 00
One half column, one year, : : : : 20 00
Three-fourths of a column, one year, : : : : 25 00
One column, one year, : : : : 30 00
If advertisements not having the number of insertions marked on copy, will be continued until forbidden and charged accordingly.
If casual advertisements must pay in advance.
Job Printing, of every description will be executed with accuracy and dispatch.

The Great Indiana Cave.

A party of Cincinnati gentlemen have recently explored the rival of the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, and have given a detailed account of their measurement of avenues and rooms in it. This Indiana cave appears to extend in a variety of directions, which in all would measure several miles of distance, and to have many varieties of scenes almost as the Kentucky cave.

This Wyandotte cave is situated on the west side of Blue river, formerly called Wyandotte river, the junction of which with the Ohio is thirty miles by land, and fifty by water, from Louisville. The mouth of the cave is on the side of a hill, about 800 feet above the bottom land of the Wyandotte river.—*Cin. Atlas.*

GEN. CASS "CUTS OFF."—It is said that Gen. Cass's notification that he would accept no office under Gen. Pierce, was based upon an understanding that Mr. Buchanan would practice the same self-denial, and thus relieve the new President of the disagreeable necessity of seeming to overlook them. But the Pennsylvania Statesman, not having done so, but on the contrary, is pressing his claims with great vigor, Gen. Cass feels himself relieved from the pledge, and avows himself ready to serve his country in any capacity for which Gen. Pierce may deem him fitted. In the meantime the fogies are making great effort to get control of the new administration by the appointment of new men altogether.

Wool in the United States.—The Economist says: "Recent scientific researches on the part of Peter A. Broun, Esq., of Pennsylvania, it has been established that the United States can not rival the world in wool as in cotton. Thus Spanish sheep, yielding naturally wool 2,000 to the inch, carried to England, degenerated to 900 to the inch, and brought to the United States recovered to 2,100, or finer than the original. The fact being once established that our climate and soil produce finer wool than other countries will give to our manufacturers inevitably the superiority in cloths, if the manufacturer is allied in interest to the grower.

A TERRIBLE AFFLICTION.—The Athens Messenger says: Dr. Thomas Drake, formerly of this place, and at one time a Professor of Mathematics in the Ohio University, is now an inmate of the Lunatic Asylum, at Columbus. He was a man of fine intellectual powers. What conceivable affliction so terrible as such a week of all that enables and elevates man! Failure in business enterprises is assigned as the cause.

An Indian Chief once went into the office of the American Commissioner, at Chicago, to whom he introduced himself as a very good Indian, a great friend to the Americans, and concluded, by asking him for a glass of whiskey. The Commissioner gravely told him that he never gave whiskey to good Indians, who never wished for any such things—that it was only used by bad Indians. "Then," replied the Indian quickly, "me o o d—o rascal!"

Poverty makes people very familiar. Let John Purkley fall from a flourishing merchant to a bankrupt, and those who once called him "John Purkley, Esquire," will soon come to speak of him as "old Purk," while those who formerly passed him by with elevated beavers, will swap off for "a slap on the shoulder," and the more hearty expression of "How are you, old fellow!"

In the year 1250, at Tewkesbury, a certain Jew, one Saurdus, fell into a cesspool, and would not allow himself to be drawn out on a Saturday on account of his reverence for the Sabbath. Richard de Clev, Earl of Gloucester, would not allow him to be drawn out on the following day, being Sunday, because of his reverence for the Sabbath. And so the Jew died.

"Coffee, is that the second bell?" "No massa, dat's de second ringing ob de fass bell. We habn't got no second bell in dis hotel."

An old bachelor, on seeing the words, "Families supplied," over the door of an Oyster saloon, stepped in and said he would take a wife and two children.

The deaths last year in New York, with a population of 517,000, were 18,610, or one in twenty-seven. In Philadelphia, with a population of 410,000, 8,641—or one in forty-six.

There is one redeeming trait about termites, and that is, they are always tidy.—The more a woman scolds, the harder she scrubs—a fit of ugliness always terminates in a breaking out of slop-pails and white-wash brushes.

The Bloomer costume is again itching for a "rage." Within a week past, some half dozen ambitious females have paraded in it in silk and satin, in Boston.

TEDROW.—The Athens Messenger writes that a new town has been laid off in Athens county, on the line of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, bearing the above name—the deeds prohibit the traffic in intoxicating liquors.

ONIA SIXES.—It may not generally be known that there is a candle manufactured in Ohio, called by this name, also a State stock in the same way on "change." A gentleman having purchased some of these candles, his wife found them very inferior, and was much annoyed. Sometime after, on morning, she overheard her husband reading the quotations of stock, and when he came to "Oniasixes—down," the referring to the candles, immediately exclaimed: "Well, I am glad of it for the box you got me was not good for any thing, and it serves them right for cheating folks with such worthless goods."

CHASTITY.—The Colled adder in your bosom is a friend, compared to the individual who would pollute the fountain of social life, and destroy in you the charm of chastity.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF WYANDOTTE.—Governor Farwell, of Wyandotte, in his annual message, represents the finances of the State to be in a flourishing condition, and had all the taxes due been paid, there would be a surplus in the treasury. About two-thirds of the entire State, about 20,000,000, are still for sale at government price. This immense tract, now awaiting the presence of the just dusts of the earth, is generally of excellent soil, and many portions of it are richly charged with silver, copper, lead, iron and other valuable minerals. Gov. F. recommends that they should be granted in limited quantities to actual settlers, and urges that measures be taken to develop the rich mineral and agricultural resources of the State. He also urges the construction of railroads wherever practicable, and estimates the lumber trade of the State at 160,000,000 feet.